

President Waits for Full Compliance

CZAR'S TROOPS PIERCE 3 LINES NEAR KOLOMEA

Trenches Stormed on 25-Mile Front in Galicia.

AUSTRIANS RUSH RESERVE IN VAIN

Russians Capture 10,000 More Prisoners in New Offensive.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 29.—The Russians again are hammering their way toward Kolomea. With slow but sure strokes, before which the Austrian lines, weak without the support of German troops, are crumbling, the Russian forces are closing upon the Galician stronghold, the key to Lemberg.
"Yesterday General Letichitzky, after artillery preparation," says Petrograd's official statement, "inflicted upon the enemy, despite his desperate resistance, a great defeat in the region between the rivers Dniester and Pruth and took possession of three lines of trenches."
Over a front of twenty-five miles the Russian masses were hurled to-day at the opposing lines. Fierce battling followed, in which artillery combat gave way to hand-to-hand fighting. Austrian reserves were hastily rushed to the threatened sector.
With these new forces the Russian onslaught was halted for a few hours, but in the evening the Russian troops renewed the assault with fresh vigor and drove their wedge through the Austrian line. Vienna admits that the Russian forces were compelled to retire "from part of their front at Kolomea and southward."
205,000 Trench Captives.
In the renewal of the attacks in Volhynia and Galicia, the Russians have added 10,000 men to the already large bag of prisoners won in the present offensive. The total of the Russian captives is now estimated at not fewer than 205,000 men, an army which stood at this time, when Allied offensives on three fronts are promised.
Of far greater significance, however, is the new dent forced into the defensive lines in Galicia. Kovel and Lemberg are the two objectives of the Russian drive. Their capture meant the retreat of the Germans to the line of the Bug in Poland and the loss of a large part of Galicia to the Russian armies.
On the Kovel front the Russians are not advancing. Berlin claims that the Germans are slowly forcing the enemy back around Sokul. But in this sector a salient has been driven into the Russian trenches. Russian strategy is, of course, not to force an advance until such an attempt is free from danger of an enveloping counter movement.
Must Straighten Line.
Before General Brussiloff begins a new drive to clear the ten miles to Kovel, he must straighten his line to the south—in Galicia. It is here that the Russians must again break through Austrian lines—lines which have always crumbled before Russian attacks. In Volhynia Germans block the way—and German lines have always stood firm against their Eastern enemy.
Thus the Russian generals are hammering at the Austrian lines and forcing through them. Lemberg will be won not by an attack from the north, but by a flanking movement from the south, through Kolomea. When Kolomea falls control of the railway to Lemberg will be laid open to the invaders. With this road wrested from the Austrians the latter would be compelled to fall back to the Stry-Lemberg line, and the fall of the Galician capital would be assured. Then the path would be open for a new sweep over the Carpathians.
In Bukovina, too, the Russians are advancing. The occupation of Kimpulung, on the border railroad, opens all routes into Hungary. Thus the Rumanian frontier of Bukovina is completely in control of the invader. Bucharest cannot look with indifference on these important successes, and the long expected advent of Rumania into the war on the side of the Entente Allies may soon be brought to pass.
Volhynian Fight in Progress.
In Volhynia the battle is still in progress, with the Germans claiming the upper hand. The Teutons may force back the Russian troops a short way without upsetting the Russian plan materially. It is in Galicia that the Russians are putting forth their greatest effort. Success there means the shattering of the foe's line far northward.
Persistent fighting," says to-day's Petrograd official, "took place on the line of the River Tshartovitz, a tributary of the Pruth, and also in the region of the town of Kuty (Kuty?). The enemy again suffered heavy losses at those points, owing to our valiant combined actions."
"Up to 7 p. m. yesterday 221 officers

Girl, 14, Youth, 20, Die As Paralysis Spreads

Emerson Hopes to Control Outbreak—49 New Cases Among City's Infants Reported in Single Day.

Infantile paralysis yesterday for the first time during the present outbreak claimed two victims—past childhood Helen Elizabeth Downing, fourteen, the daughter of Walter W. and Frances Downing, of 221 Webster Avenue, Brooklyn, who was to have been graduated yesterday from P. S. 134 was one of these.
Last Saturday night she complained of a violent headache, and after treating her without apparent result Dr. George F. Lazarus, family physician, on Tuesday pronounced the case one of infantile paralysis. Donald Swain, twenty years old, of 1355 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, was the other victim.
Health Commissioner Haven Emerson appointed Dr. Simon Batteis head of a special corps of workers to consist of ten board physicians, ten nurses and sixteen sanitary inspectors. In spite of all the precautions which the Health Department is taking, forty-nine new cases were reported to the board, all but four of them being in Brooklyn districts, where other cases have recently been discovered.
Tells of Symptoms.
The more significant symptoms of the disease, according to Dr. Emerson, are headache, restlessness, irritability and sleeplessness, which occur early in a large proportion of the cases. Some patients, on the contrary, suffer from convulsions or drowsiness.
"In almost all cases," he said, "the epidemic," he said, "there were great pain and tenderness, which occurred most frequently in the lower extremities. When it develops in the back of the neck it is an important and characteristic sign, especially if accompanied by a fever."
"To show the seriousness of the disease, it need only be stated that it has been shown in different outbreaks to have a mortality ranging from 5 to 20 per cent, and that of those who survive, 75 per cent or more were left more or less permanently crippled."
Any One Can Contract Disease.
Although children from two to five years are most subject to infantile paralysis, it is a disease which anybody can have, but the chances for recovery are greater in the case of the children. As it is highly infectious, the Health Department has decided to take the most rigid sanitary measures. From now on all cases must be quarantined for eight weeks from the beginning of the illness.
All quarantined houses will be placed so that parents will be forewarned and keep their children away from infected districts. The nurse in charge of the case will also have to be quarantined, and all clothing, bedding, toys, in fact, anything the patient touches, must be destroyed.
Continued on page 9, column 5.

PARALYSIS CASES IN 3 BOROUGHES

TOTAL CASES:	
Brooklyn	229
Manhattan	20
Richmond	3
DEATHS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED:	
Brooklyn	11
Manhattan	1
DEATHS YESTERDAY:	
Brooklyn	2
CASES REPORTED WEDNESDAY:	
Brooklyn	23
Manhattan	9
CASES REPORTED YESTERDAY:	
Brooklyn	45
Manhattan	1
Richmond	2

CASEMENT TO BE HANGED AS TRAITOR

Irish Knight Speaks for 40 Minutes in His Defence.

UNAFRAID TO DIE HE TELLS JUDGE

Protests That He Should Have Been Tried in Ireland.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.
London, June 29.—Sir Roger Case-mont must die on the gallows for high treason.
Sentence was pronounced this afternoon by Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England. Forty-five minutes before the black-capped justice had fixed the penalty for the ill-fated expedition to Ireland the jury had found a verdict of guilty. Its deliberations had lasted less than an hour.
Shakespeare might have obtained the material for one of his greatest plays and psychologists and alienists unrivalled opportunity for study of an unusual specimen of a man in the person of Sir Roger Case-mont. He was a study during the forty minutes which he replied to the Chief Justice's question whether he had sought to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. He reached his climax with the words:
"If what I have done is high treason I am proud to stand here, proud to be a rebel in deed and act."
It was plainly evident from the start that he expected only one verdict, that of guilty. He read first from a paper he said he had prepared twenty days ago, then from another written since the beginning of the trial. His delivery was cool and clear, his choice of words excellent, and his attitude convinced one that he believed what he said. He said frankly that he spoke to the world, especially to the United States of America, where Ireland had a host of friends.
Not Afraid to Die.
"I am not afraid to die," he said, with a smile on his face, and he even smiled at his niece in the well of the court, just below him, as Lord Chief Justice Reading ordered that he be hanged by the neck until he was dead. Never once did his courage desert him, never did he falter, not once did his voice break or his hand shake as he read his last speech.
The jury returned a verdict after fifty-five minutes of deliberation. Lord Reading's charge was considered able and eminently fair. It lasted less than two hours.
"Oh, you laddy!" some one shouted, and the President hastened to explain that he was not referring to any certain individual.
"America first" means nothing until you translate it into what you do," was a statement that brought long applause. Cheers also greeted the President's declaration that, while he was not interested in fighting for himself, he was "immensely interested in fighting for the things that I believe in, and so far as they are concerned, I am a challenger to all comers."
Officially, the President addressed delegates to the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, but a mixed crowd heard him. He spoke in the open air, under the shadow of Independence Hall.
President Wilson was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. T. Gary Grayson and a squad of Secret Service men. A reception committee met the party at the railroad station and escorted them to Independence Square. They left for Washington immediately after the address.
For Candor and Truth.
"You will understand that I have not come here to make an extended address," said Mr. Wilson. "I do not stand here to explain to you the circumstances which have made it impossible that I should prepare an extended address, but I want myself very fortunately to be able to leave my duties at Washington long enough to face this interesting company of men who have the very fine conception that it is their duty to lift the standards and ideals of their profession."
"I understand, gentlemen, that you have associated yourselves together in order to promote candor and truth in the advertisement of your business. I

AMERICA MUST BACK IDEALS, SAYS WILSON

Must Vindicate Her Belief in Liberty and Justice.

READY TO FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLES

President Tells Philadel- phians His Conception of "America First."

Philadelphia, June 29.—President Wilson, describing himself as "in a fighting mood," enunciated to-day to a large crowd in Independence Square his conception of some of the cardinal American ideals. He declared that America in dealing with other nations must "vindicate at whatever cost its principles of liberty, justice and humanity," that "America first" must be translated into action exalting it above all selfish interests, and that the nation's policy and development must be guided by the whole people and not by any small group.
Applause repeatedly interrupted the address. The crowd liked particularly the President's declaration that American principles must be vindicated in the country's foreign relations, which apparently was interpreted as referring to the Mexican situation. At no time, however, did Mr. Wilson directly mention Mexico or any other foreign nation.
"I believe," the President said, "that America, the country we put first in our thoughts, should be ready in every point of policy and of action to vindicate at whatever cost the principles of liberty, justice and of humanity to which we have been devoted from the first."
Must Be Just to Demand Justice.
"I believe that, at whatever cost, America should be just to other people and treat other people as she demands that they should treat her. She has a right to demand that they treat her with justice and respect, and she has a right to insist that they treat her in that fashion, but she cannot with dignity or with self-respect insist upon that unless she is willing to act in that same fashion toward them. That I am ready to fight for at any cost to myself."
"I think that the whole people should shape the national policies, the President said that some men pretended to believe in the average man, but when they acted they showed they did not."
"Oh, you laddy!" some one shouted, and the President hastened to explain that he was not referring to any certain individual.
"America first" means nothing until you translate it into what you do," was a statement that brought long applause. Cheers also greeted the President's declaration that, while he was not interested in fighting for himself, he was "immensely interested in fighting for the things that I believe in, and so far as they are concerned, I am a challenger to all comers."
Officially, the President addressed delegates to the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, but a mixed crowd heard him. He spoke in the open air, under the shadow of Independence Hall.
President Wilson was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. T. Gary Grayson and a squad of Secret Service men. A reception committee met the party at the railroad station and escorted them to Independence Square. They left for Washington immediately after the address.
For Candor and Truth.
"You will understand that I have not come here to make an extended address," said Mr. Wilson. "I do not stand here to explain to you the circumstances which have made it impossible that I should prepare an extended address, but I want myself very fortunately to be able to leave my duties at Washington long enough to face this interesting company of men who have the very fine conception that it is their duty to lift the standards and ideals of their profession."
"I understand, gentlemen, that you have associated yourselves together in order to promote candor and truth in the advertisement of your business. I

Trevino Reports Pershing Retreat; Welcomes Three Villa Generals

Mexico City, June 29.—General Trevino, commanding the de facto government forces in Chihuahua, informed the War Department by telegraph to-day that the American troops had commenced a retirement northward and had abandoned the towns of San Buena Ventura, Las Cruces, Namiquipa and Santa Clara. These places, he added, were immediately occupied by his forces.
General Trevino also advised the War Department that the Villa generals Marcelo Carabelo, Juan Cabral and Ramon Sousa had been permitted to enter the de facto government's territory, coming from the United States.

MEXICANS FIRE CAPTIVES BACK, ON PRESIDIO TEL OF FIGHT

Attack Is Feared— 35,000 Move On Pershing.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
El Paso, Tex., June 29.—Appeals for reinforcements were made to-day by American troops on patrol duty at Presidio in the Big Bend district of Texas, and additional troops were rushed to Presidio from Alpine in motor trucks. Telephone messages from Presidio to Major Butler, at Alpine, said that Carranza soldiers of the Ojinaga garrison, opposite, were firing on the American troop patrol and were moving to attack Presidio.
The distance from Alpine to Presidio is more than eighty miles through a semi-desert region with no roads, and it will take the reinforcements twenty-four hours of hard driving to reach the scene. Until they arrived the small detachment of soldiers at Presidio will be assisted by citizens, and it is believed also has been sent from other border posts above and below Presidio.
There are five times as many Mexicans as Americans in Presidio, and the Carranza soldiers in attacking the town. Most of the Mexican residents are Villistas who have been driven across the border from time to time by the Carranza troops, but now are friendly to the Carranzistas because of the Mexican-American crisis.
Eager to Attack Americans.
Ojinaga has six hundred Carranza soldiers in the garrison, all bitter against Americans and eager to attack them. Twice within the last month the Carranzistas rebelled against an attack on Presidio. In addition, 10,000 Carranzistas are being moved rapidly toward Colonia Dublan through Pulpit Pass, with the evident purpose of cutting the American line of communication and forcing Americans to fight their way to the border, should they start to withdraw from Mexico.
Mexicans Menace Pershing.
American scouts have found that there are 10,000 Mexicans massed at Bustillos. At Guzman, between Juarez and the American base, are 2,000 men, and at Villa Ahumada more than 12,000, and 2,000 Villista volunteers have been sent in close to the American lines as an added menace.
General Pershing, it is said, is aware of these moves and has arranged his forces to prevent a surprise attack. New Mexico militia companies have been sent from Columbus to assist in guarding the line of communication, and it is said a heavy force of reinforcements is held ready to rush in when needed.
American army men on the border are convinced that the Carranza government is planning an attempt at retaliation for the forcing by the United States of the surrender of the soldiers captured at Carrizal. The release of the prisoners has been a severe blow to the pride of the Mexicans, it is declared, and Mexican officers especially are bitter because of it.

CARRANZA NOW MUST EXPLAIN TREVINO ORDER

Freeing of Troopers Leaves Unsettled Main Border Issue.

MEDIATION OFFER AGAIN REJECTED

No Move Made to Check Rush of Guard to Boundary.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 29.—With the release of the American prisoners by Carranza and danger of an immediate break with Mexico averted, President Wilson is now awaiting a full compliance with his demands on the de facto government. Those include an explanation of the orders to General Trevino to attack any American troops moving south, east or west from the positions now occupied by General Pershing's column, and a full statement of Mexico's intentions toward the United States.
The situation is still serious, and will remain so as long as the American troops are in Mexico against the will of General Carranza, but it is expected it will not again become acute unless another Carrizal incident occurs.
There is no indication that Carranza's answer to the President's demand for an explanation of his belated attitude is on the way. The release of the prisoners, it is believed, was intended to avert an immediate crisis while the note was being prepared. The Mexican Embassy had word from the Foreign Office that the men had been released "to avoid aggravating the situation."
May Back Up Trevino Order.
Intimations have come, it is understood, that Carranza intends to back up the orders issued to General Trevino directing that American troops be attacked if they moved except toward the border. Officials are fully prepared for a reply of that character, despite the fact that the prisoners taken at Carrizal have been promptly surrendered on demand. They expect, however, that the reaffirmation of position will be made in a note free from hostile language and continuing the discussion of the advisability of the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.
Apparently Secretary Lansing is determined to get a clear statement of intentions on which action by the United States can be founded. Carranza officials profess an earnest desire to avoid a clash, however, and a further struggle to fix diplomatically responsibility for hostilities that may come is foreshadowed.
An unsatisfactory note from Carranza, which will not call for a further struggle, as would have followed a refusal to release the prisoners, will convince President Wilson that the intentions of the First Chief are hostile, and will cause him to reinforce the Pershing expedition heavily. If this action is necessary, it is feared that it may increase the possibility of a clash.
No Halt in Troop Movements.
The release of the prisoners has had no effect on the military situation. The National Guard troops will go to the border as ordered, and Pershing's orders have not been changed in any way. The administration, while hoping for the best, is preparing for the worst.
Minister Calderon of Bolivia again approached Secretary Lansing to-day with an offer of mediation, but as on Monday, when he made his first offer, it was not accepted. He reported this to other Latin-American diplomats interested in a peaceful solution, at the same time indicating that he would renew the offer after Carranza's answer is received.
The administration is in doubt as to how it will meet an offer of mediation. Thus far it has not rejected it flatly, but has put off discussion of it on the plea that the present acute stage of its relations with Carranza has made discussion through third parties incompatible with the dignity of the United States.
In principle President Wilson favors the settlement of international disputes by this means, but some officials declare it is impossible to submit the right to maintain troops in Mexico to mediation as long as Carranza is unable to trust the bandits. If mediation is accepted, it will almost certainly be on the understanding that Pershing's expedition is to stay in Mexico, whatever the other terms may be received.
Certain Latin-American diplomats believe Carranza would consent to the continuance of an American force in Mexico if it retired to a point near the border and agreed to police only a restricted zone. This proposal has been roundly rejected, and it cannot be discussed at the present time if may form the basis of a future settlement.
In no circumstances, it was announced to-day, will the United States submit the question to arbitration. Any agreement that may be made with

ALL GERMANY TO EAT MEAT BY CARD SYSTEM

Order Is Effort to Insure Uni- form Consumption.

Berlin, June 29.—It is announced semi-officially that a general meat card for the entire empire will be introduced September 1. The cards already have been used in the South German states and the larger cities of Prussia. "In almost all cases," he said, "the epidemic," he said, "there were great pain and tenderness, which occurred most frequently in the lower extremities. When it develops in the back of the neck it is an important and characteristic sign, especially if accompanied by a fever."
"To show the seriousness of the disease, it need only be stated that it has been shown in different outbreaks to have a mortality ranging from 5 to 20 per cent, and that of those who survive, 75 per cent or more were left more or less permanently crippled."
Any One Can Contract Disease.
Although children from two to five years are most subject to infantile paralysis, it is a disease which anybody can have, but the chances for recovery are greater in the case of the children. As it is highly infectious, the Health Department has decided to take the most rigid sanitary measures. From now on all cases must be quarantined for eight weeks from the beginning of the illness.
All quarantined houses will be placed so that parents will be forewarned and keep their children away from infected districts. The nurse in charge of the case will also have to be quarantined, and all clothing, bedding, toys, in fact, anything the patient touches, must be destroyed.
Continued on page 9, column 5.

TUBE CAVE-IN FEARED; 7TH AVENUE CLOSED

Sand Shifts and Endangers Foundation.

Fear of a repetition of the Seventh Avenue subway cave-in resulted in the closing of that thoroughfare to traffic for four blocks last night and the taking of extraordinary precautions to prevent bowlders and sand that line the interior of the uncompleted tube at that point from being disturbed.
The alarm first was sounded shortly after 9 o'clock, when a workman in the subway noticed that the sand under a great rock ledge, near Forty-seventh Street, was shifting. A score of policemen hurried to the spot.
A few minutes later Seventh Avenue, from Forty-sixth to Fiftieth Street, was closed to traffic. The weight of a truck might furnish just the force required to precipitate thousands of tons of rock into the subway and undermine surrounding buildings, it was feared.
The board surface of the subway was removed and double forces of workmen hastened to erect temporary supports for the rock. It was said that the street would be reopened to traffic early to-day.
SUPER-U-BOAT CLEW
SCUTTLED BY CAPTAIN
Tug Not Waiting to Tow Myster-
ious German Craft, He Says.
[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Norfolk, Va., June 29.—One of the numerous clues to the whereabouts of the mysterious German super-submarine, which has been reported as being seen at a score of points along the Atlantic seaboard during the last week, vanished in thin air to-night.
Captain Zach Cullison, of the tug Thomas F. Timmins, who had been reported as hovering about the mouth of Chesapeake Bay awaiting an opportunity to tow the undersea craft to Baltimore, laughed at the story and said that he was engaged in the innocent pastime of waiting for anything floatable that desired to be towed back to the other end of the bay.
Detailed stories concerning the supposed whereabouts of the submarine, moreover, they didn't succeed in making a deep impression upon harbor officials or other well informed watermen, and for that reason the transatlantic submarine threatens to go the way of so many other promising sea stories.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA UNITE IN NEW TREATY

Military and Foreign Affairs Under Joint Direction.

London, June 30.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Budapest says the draft of an important treaty of alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary has just been completed at Berlin and signed by Prince Ernest von Hohenhausen-Langenburg on behalf of Austria-Hungary and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, on behalf of Germany.
"The treaty, which is for twenty-five years," says the correspondent, "provides for the unification of direction of military and foreign affairs while regarding economic questions it provides for concerted action in dealing with foreign countries, interstate relations being left outside its scope. The administration of the treaty will be under a committee to consist of members delegated by the Federal Council on behalf of Germany and by the Austro-Hungarian government."
"The treaty will not be submitted to the Austrian or Hungarian parliaments for ratification, as it is treated as a foreign affair and under the sole responsibility of the crown."
BIG RAILROAD SYSTEM
PLANS DEATH BENEFITS

ENTENTE SUSPICIOUS OF GREEK SINCERITY

Powers Dissatisfied with Delay in Demobilization.

Athens, June 29.—The Entente Powers are most dissatisfied with the Greek government's purpose to take two months to demobilize the Greek army. The diplomatic officials made representations this morning to the government that a month was regarded as amply sufficient.
There appears to be a growing suspicion in Entente circles of the sincerity of the Greek intentions.
General Yanakistas, the former War Minister, has been ordered to Ekatina, near the Allied lines.

IF THEY BREAK THROUGH

The British offensive, if not at last under way, is at least imminent. Perhaps it will be successful. Perhaps not.

Frank H. Simonds, in next Sunday's Tribune, has a timely study of the Western Front. It is not a prophecy; it is a clear exposition of the tremendous possibilities. Read it, if you wish to follow intelligently the decisive operations which must sooner or later develop. Your newsdealer will deliver your copy if you speak to him to-day.

PEACE DELEGATES LEAVE THE BORDER

Dr. Jordan and Associates Start for Washington Conference.

Albuquerque, N. M., June 29.—The conference under the auspices of the American Union Against Militarism, which was to have been held here, and which it is hoped will aid in averting war with Mexico, will be held in Washington Monday. It was announced to-day by Dr. David Starr Jordan.
Dr. Jordan, with his secretary, and Modesto C. Boland, the only delegates to arrive here, will leave to-night for the capital.

SHORE SUMMER TIMETABLE

of New Jersey Central, all rail and Sandy Hook route, takes effect June 30th. Timetables now ready.—Adv.

Continued on page 6, column 2

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth:
News - Editorials - Advertisements.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

Continued on page 2, column 1